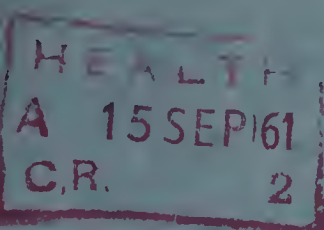
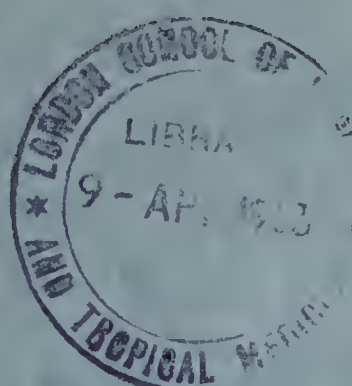


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~~Mr Swinson~~
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TENDRING
RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for 1960

TENDRING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1960

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R. D. PEARCE, M.R.C.S.(Eng), L.R.C.P.(Lon), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health to the Urban Districts of
Brightlingsea, Clacton, Frinton and Walton, the Rural
District of Tendring and Assistant County Medical Officer.

G. W. YEARSLEY, Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

J. SMITH, Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. I. Housing.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

T. M. WHITE, Cert R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector.

Miss V. G. HENAGULPH

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health.

R. G. DEBNAM

Clerk to the Public Health Inspector.

Telephone:
Weeley 254.

Council Offices,
Weeley,
Clacton-on-Sea,
Essex.

April 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the state of Public Health in the Rural District of Tendring for 1960. I have continued the procedure whereby the Annual Report is produced in the office and again I have asked Mr. Yearsley, your Chief Public Health Inspector, to join with me in writing that part of the report concerning his department.

During the year two hundred cases of infectious disease were notified, seventy three of which were in respect of whooping cough. Perusal of the table on page 7 will give members an idea of the diseases which have been most prevalent during the year.

Forty two cases of scarlet fever were reported and each was followed up for preventive purposes.

Sonne Dysentery has been more prevalent than in 1959 when only one case was notified; this year thirty two cases were notified and the necessary preventive measures applied to each case. Throughout the country as a whole there have been wide-spread outbreaks of sonne dysentery which are not easily controlled.

In each of the Parishes more people are seeking the facilities for immunisation which are offered by their family physicians and by the County Council's clinics in the district. The outbreaks of diphtheria in certain parts of the country have caused many parents, who had previously not protected their children against this disease, to seek advice and immunisation.

In October "Honeycroft" the block of flatlets constructed for the Council at Lawford was opened. The flatlets, consisting of a bed-sitting room, a small kitchenette and a lavatory, have proved to be very popular with the older people who have been rehoused there. The building is centrally heated and this too seems very popular with the

inhabitants, many of whom have told me that they no longer miss a coal fire, a fact which quite surprised me. I hope that the Housing Committee will build more of these residences as they must surely be the answer to our housing problem in this part of the country, where our elderly population is above average.

At the end of the summer and after much thought I communicated with the Mistley Parish Council advising them that the pool could no longer be considered fit for the purpose of swimming. Bacteriological examination of the water revealed its continued deterioration. The structure and siting of the pool, furthermore, made it subject to pollution from many outside sources and unless radical structural changes were put into effect the pool should remain closed.

In concluding this Annual Report it is my wish to thank the Council as a whole, and the Public Health Committee in particular, for their co-operation during this and previous years. My five years here have been very happy and it is not without a certain amount of regret that I leave you.

To the staff of the Public Health Department I extend my gratitude for their work, we have worked as a team and in complete harmony, which has created a most happy and I like to think efficient atmosphere.

I am, Mr. Chairman Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R.D.PEARCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area in acres	...	...	65,884
Population			
1960 Registrar General's estimate			25,150
1951 Census	...		24,434
Density of population per acre	...		.381
Rateable value	...	...	£206,582
Sum represented by penny rate (1960-1961)			£812
Number of inhabited dwellings (approx)			8,700
Census	...	...	7,431
Total live births	...	...	335
Live birth rate crude	...		13.3
Live birth rate corrected	...		15.0
Total still births	...		9
Total live and still births	...		344
Still birth rate (per thousand)	...		26.1
Total deaths	...	...	353
Crude death rate	...	...	14.0
Death rate corrected	...		9.9
Death of infants under 1 year of age			2
Infant mortality rate - total	...		5.9
Infant mortality rate - legitimate			6.2
Infant mortality rate - illegitimate			-
Neo-natal mortality rate	...		2.9
Early neo-natal mortality rate	...		2.9
Perinatal mortality rate	...		29.0
Number of illegitimate births	...		15
Percentage of total births	...		4.3
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			-
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			-
Maternal mortality rate	...		-
Total deaths due to cancer	...		56
Total deaths due to cancer of lung			10
Tuberculosis deaths	...		4

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Live birth rate	...	...	17.1
Death rate	...	...	11.5
Infantile Mortality rate	...		21.7
Still birth rate (per 1,000 live and still births)			19.7

VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid year has been increased by 200. It seems likely that this increase will be more than maintained with the electrification of the railway line to London.

The birth rate is higher than it was last year, but continues to be lower than the National birth rate.

The still birth rate has increased this year and is higher than the National figure.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1959 is the lowest on record, and the rate for this district of 5.9 is well below this.

The death rate for the district continues to be lower than that of England and Wales and is in fact lower than in 1959.

The principal causes of, and various ages at, death are given in the following tables:-

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1960

CAUSE OF DEATH	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	3	4
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	2	2
Cancer (all sites)	29	27	56
Leukaemia	2	-	2
Diabetes	3	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	40	78
Coronary disease	39	16	55
Hypertension with heart disease	5	3	8
Other heart disease	24	30	54
Other circulatory disease	6	6	12
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	6	4	10
Bronchitis	10	2	12
Other disease of respiratory system	3	-	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Congenital malformation	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	19	32
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
Other accidents	1	4	5
Suicide	1	1	2
	<hr/> 191	<hr/> 162	<hr/> 353

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1960

Under 1 year	2
1 and under 5 years	2
5 and under 15 years	2
15 and under 25 years	3
25 and under 45 years	10
45 and under 65 years	61
65 and under 75 years	94
75 and upwards	179
	<hr/> 353

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following figures show the number of infectious diseases which were notified in the district during 1960:-

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases to Hospital	Cases at Home	Cases Confirmed	Deaths
Encephalitis	1	1	-	1	-
Erysipelas	2	-	2	2	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	1	-
Infective Hepatitis	1	-	1	1	-
Measles	31	1	30	31	-
Pneumonia	14	-	14	14	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-	3	3	-
Scarlet Fever	42	2	40	42	-
Sonne Dysentery	32	2	30	32	-
Whooping Cough	73	1	72	73	-
Totals:	200	7	193	200	-

TUBERCULOSIS 1960

Age Groups of the ten cases notified and three deaths during the year are given in the table below:-

Age Groups in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 - 5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
55 - 65	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 75	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals:	2	5	1	2	2	1	-	-

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS SINCE 1952

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1953	15	4
1954	12	1
1955	15	4
1956	4	1
1957	10	4
1958	9	3
1959	2	2
1960	10	3

The following figures give the number of cases on the register at the end of 1960:-

Respiratory Male	38	Non-respiratory Male	13
Respiratory Female	28	Non-respiratory Female	12
	<u>66</u>		<u>25</u>

TOTAL: 91.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES

Apart from some areas of very scattered development the district is fairly well supplied with water mains. All the mains water is supplied by the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company and is distributed by them in seventeen parishes out of the total of twenty four. Distribution in the remaining seven parishes, in the western area, has been undertaken by the Council. The Company has 103.7 miles of mains and the Council 40.75 miles. The total number of properties connected to the mains is 7,478 and represents 75 per cent of the total.

It is anticipated that some 4,100 yards of 6" main will be laid by the Council in the Weeley Heath and Chisbon Heath Areas, in the near future, to serve about 45 properties. During the past twelve months water has been carted by the Council daily to a number of houses in these areas.

Ninety-nine samples have been collected for examination from shallow wells in areas where no mains are available and also where properties have not been connected to available mains. The results were as follows:-

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Bacteriological	21	43	64
Nitrate Nitrogen	16	14	30
Chemical	5	0	5

The following information about the Waterworks Company's supply has been given by Mr, W. A. Burrows, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E., the Chief Engineer to the Company:-

"Practically the whole of the water supplied to the district was obtained from our Dedham Pumping Station, with some assistance from the Company's subsidiary sources at Lawford during the summer peak period.

The estimated quantity of water supplied to the area of the Tendring Rural District which lies within the Company's statutory area, in the 12 months ended 31st December, 1960, amounted to 140.332 million gallons; and average daily consumption of 0.383 million gallons.

The total quantity taken for domestic purposes during the year was 63.990 million gallons; an average daily consumption of 0.175 million gallons. The total amount taken through trade meters was 66.342 million gallons; an average daily consumption of 0.181 million gallons.

The total number of connections (domestic and trade) made in the year to the Company's mains in the Rural District, amounted to 177, making a total number of 5332 connections on the 31st December, 1960.

Approximately 2,345 yards of new main were laid in the Tendring Rural District during the year, making a total length 103.7 miles laid to the end of the year, also 65 yards of 9" diameter main have been relaid in Clacton Road, Weeley."

DEDHAM WORKS -- WATER ANALYSES

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

1960

	Maximum	Minimum
Colour	4	Nil
PH	7.7	7.5
Electric Conductivity	900	810
Chlorine present as Chloride	140	116
Hardness Total	290	275
Carbonate	270	255
Non-Carbonate	35	10
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.2	0.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.39	0.18
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Metals (Iron)	0.25	0.03
Turbidity less than	3	Nil
Odour faint chlorinous		Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	17	7
Total solids	590	520
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	270	255
Nitrite Nitrogen approx.	0.01	Absent
Oxygen absorbed	0.30	0.00
Residual chlorine	0.17	Nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

		1 day <u>at 37°C</u>	2 days <u>at 37°C</u>	3 days <u>at 20°C</u>
Number of Colonies developing on Agar.	Minimum	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
	Maximum	1 per ml.	1 per ml.	12 per ml.

	<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>	<u>Probable No.</u>
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

REMARKS

These samples are practically clear and bright in appearance have a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and are free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

All samples were analysed by the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

FOOD

The premises at which food for human consumption is prepared or sold are as follow:-

Slaughterhouses	...	3
Cafes and Restaurants	...	28
School Canteens	...	8
Butchers' Shops	...	20
Fish Friers	...	3
Wet Fish Shops	...	7
Bread and Cake Shops	...	10
General Shops	...	83
Greengrocers	...	6
Ice Cream Vendors	...	133
Bakehouses	...	13

Milk Shops	...	13
------------	-----	----

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the area.

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

The following foods were condemned and suitably disposed of to prevent misuse for human consumption:-

Cattle (including Calves)

		lbs.
Carcases and all organs (Calf)		32
Heads	...	245
Lungs	...	50
Livers	...	2,156
Spleens	...	3
Kidneys	...	1
Mesenteries	...	15
Hearts	...	36
Thick Skirt	...	4

Pigs

Carcases and all organs		1,026
Heads	...	50
Plucks	...	15
Livers	...	183
Lungs	...	84
Hearts	...	10
Kidneys	...	4
Legs	...	79
Intestines	...	2
Forequarters	...	30

Sheep

Carcases and all organs		104
Livers	...	16

Other Foods

Fish	...	341
Bacon	...	23
Tinned meat	...	202
Tinned peas	...	54
Tinned fruit	...	160

Tinned Tomatoes	...	10
Frozen Liver	...	20

Total: 2 tons. 4 cwts. 27 lbs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are three private slaughterhouses situated at Little Clacton, Tendring, and Wix and work is in progress to improve the standard of accommodation and facilities to comply with the 1958 Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food approved the report as submitted by the Council under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and decided that the 1st July, 1961 shall be the day from which the slaughterhouses in the district must comply with the approved structural requirements.

The Little Clacton slaughterhouse is the most heavily used, but none is in full time use. Using the Ministry's formula, the amount of slaughtering during the year represents the equivalent of 49 per cent of the meat consumed in the district.

Meat inspection is carried out 100 per cent, but does entail two to three hours duty every Sunday besides late evenings in the week. Sunday inspections ought not to be necessary and the Government could decree this to be otherwise if it so wished. Sunday need not be just another day in this trade.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1126	93	32	1289	1177
Number inspected	1126	93	32	1289	1177
Disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	3	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	204	10	-	6	117
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	18.1	10.7	3.1	.7	10.7
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	3	-	-	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.44	3.2	-	-	.7
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

MILK

There are 18 registered distributors supplying milk in the district of whom 13 have premises within the area.

Dealer's licences pasteurised milk	13
Supplementary licences pasteurised milk	6
Dealer's licences tuberculin tested milk	13
Supplementary licences tuberculin tested milk	6
Dealer's licences sterilised milk	12
Supplementary licences sterilised milk	6

Producers and producer-retailers are the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and from now on the County Council will be the Licensing Authority for Dealer's licences.

ICE CREAM

During the year 18 persons were registered to sell wrapped ice cream under the Essex County Council Act, 1933. The total number now registered is 133.

SHELLFISH (Mulluxan)

During 1960, 1,104,436 oysters were passed through the purification tanks at Brightlingsea, which are under the control of the Brightlingsea and Tendring Shellfish Committee.

HOUSING

At the close of the year there were 37 occupied condemned dwellings. Consideration is being given to many other dwellings on which demolition orders are likely to be made. Regard must be given to the fundamental requirements of repair, stability, freedom from damp, natural lighting, ventilation, water supply, drainage, sanitary conveniences and facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food, as stated in Section 4, Housing Act, 1957. With these matters in mind there is no doubt about the need for the

abolition of many existing worn-out and obsolete dwellings and the building of new to replace them. There are many old people and others in the lower wage groups who cannot possibly provide their own dwellings at present day building costs.

The numbers of new houses erected, the number demolished and those improved or repaired during the year were as follow:-

New houses erected	
By the Council	12 plus one elderly persons home for 35 persons
By private enterprise	149
Houses demolished	17
Houses closed	5
Houses improved with:-	
Standard grants	32
Discretionary grants	20
Houses improved and/or repaired after:-	
Informal action	25
Statutory action	1

The new elderly persons home at Lawford, known as "Honeycroft", was completed in October and provides accommodation for 31 single persons and 2 married couples, together with a Warden's house and 2 lock-up shops. This excellent building with all modern facilities is a very useful contribution towards the housing needs in the district. Providing accommodation of this kind for elderly people does also enable numbers of unfit dwellings to be done away with.

Since the war 272 unfit dwellings have been demolished (60 in Clearance Areas) and 33 have been subject to Undertakings or Orders to close for human habitation.

CAMPING GROUNDS AND CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, which came into force on 29th August, 1960, has entailed considerable administrative work in this district where so many caravans have been established. A census taken on the 29th August on the existing camping grounds, not including

individually sited caravans, showed that there were 2031 caravans. The number of Site Licence applications received by the end of the year was 50 and involved 3144 caravans.

It was only possible to issue Site Licences for 2 sites with a total of 425 caravans, the other applications not having been decided in respect of Planning Control.

A summary of the applications at the close of the year was as follow:-

	Number of applications	Number of caravans involved
Applications awaiting Planning Decisions	29	928
Applicants advised to apply for Planning Consent	7	32
Planning Consents refused	2	88
Site Licences issued	2	425
Applications incomplete (awaiting plans)	10	1671
	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 3144

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Approximately 800 yards of soil sewer and 700 yards of surface water sewer were completed during 1960, to deal with the dwellings and roads on the new Housing Estate at Lawford.

By the end of 1960 a scheme of rising mains and pumping stations was in the course of installation at St. Osyth (Point Clear and Beach Areas) and temporary works on the "Dutch" principle were installed at Lee Wick to treat sewage from these areas.

Tenders are shortly to be invited for a major sewerage scheme for the parishes of Alresford, Thorrington, Great Bentley and Elmstead and for an extension of the sewers in St. Osyth.

Extensive new sewerage schemes and renewal and improvement of old schemes are necessary to cope in an adequate and efficient manner with the foul drainage from much of the old and expanding new development in the district. There is a vast amount of work to be done and money to be found

to meet this most important need. New development in a number of areas continues to increase the demand for cesspool emptying, which is only a poor expedient and creates further problems of sewage disposal.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse collection is carried out weekly by direct labour in Lawford, Manningtree, Mistley, Parkeston, Thorpe-le-Soken, Little Clacton, Great Bentley and St. Osyth, involving some 5,000 properties. The remainder of the district with some 4,500 properties is given a fortnightly service. During the summer months there is much added refuse to be collected from the many caravan sites, summer chalets and from the Bay and Tower Estates in St. Osyth.

Two large compressor type vehicles (diesel) and three side loaders (1 diesel) with 13 men are engaged to cope with the collections during the winter months. In addition one old side loader with two men has been used part time in the summer.

Refuse disposal has been continued on the two tips at Lawford and Weeley. A tip that was used for two years in Tendring, a disused railway cutting, is now back into agricultural use and can no longer be identified with the original site. A completed site in Weeley is used for the disposal of cesspool contents and has been invaluable for this purpose. Refuse from Parkeston and near areas has been taken into the Borough of Harwich as in former years by the kind permission of that Authority. The Lawford and Weeley tips are kept under control by one man (part time) using a Bray four wheel drive shovel, which has proved to be very satisfactory for the purpose.

The net cost of refuse collection and disposal for the year ended 31st March, 1960, was £10,085. This gives a cost of £1,019 per 1,000 properties, £403 per 1,000 population and an estimated cost of £1. 8s. 10d. per ton of refuse, assuming a conservative estimate of 7,000 tons per annum. The latest comparative figures published by the Ministry are for the year ended 31st March, 1959, since which time costs will have increased. The average figures quoted for the 59 reporting Rural Districts in the Ministry return are £1,750, £554 and £1. 12s. 8d. respectively.

(b) The collection and sale of salvage materials has continued as in former years and bonus payments are made to

the men on a tonnage basis. Compared with the average collections by local authorities throughout the country our waste paper sales for the year have been high at nearly one ton per 1,000 population per month.

During the year the sales were as follow:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	lbs	£	s	d
Mixed Waste Paper	169	4	2	9	1269	4	11
Newspapers	110	16	0	10	941	17	8
Ferrous Metals	4	7	1	0	40	9	4
Textiles		18	2	7	14	1	4
	285	6	1	26	£ 2265	13	3

(c) Two Dennis 800 gallon (diesel) cesspool emptying machines are in full time use. The total number of loads dealt with during the year ended 31st December, 1960 was 3600 and the gross income £2,505. 2s. Od. A noninal charge of 12s 6d. per load or visit is made for domestic cesspools and £1. 5s. Od. for trade premises. Bonus payments are made to the four men employed which does ensure the maximum effort on their part. There were 232 loads dealt with in excess of the previous year and an increase in the gross income of £131. 14s. 6d. Assistance was given to the Engineer's department in June and July when one of the machines was used overtime for the equivalent of 12 working days to remove sewage from a pumping station on the Bay Estate, St. Osyth, pending its completion.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following is a summary of the principal inspections and visits made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year and the notices served:-

	Total Inspections	Notices Served	
		Informal	Formal
Houses unfit	216	16	22
Houses unfit revisits	256	-	-
Houses with defects	223	23	1
Houses eith defects revisits	56	-	-
Houses drainage	125	20	-
Houses sanitary accommodation	7	1	-
Houses overcrowding	9	1	-

	Total Inspections	Notices Served Informal	Formal
Houses dirty	7	-	-
Improvement grants	172	-	-
Water supplies	139	23	-
Water samples collected	123	-	-
Food samples collected	16	-	-
Swimming Pools	14	-	-
Schools	8	-	-
Dairies	5	1	-
Food premises and vehicles	67	3	-
Bakehouses	6	1	-
Factories	8	5	-
Shops	37	-	-
Camping grounds	139	2	-
Infectious disease enquiries	187	-	-
Food poisoning enquiries	9	-	-
Refuse tips and deposits	117	4	-
Premises inspected for rats and mice	6	2	-
Polluted rivers and ditches	36	2	-
Sewage Works	9	-	-
Ice cream premises	37	-	-
Nuisances from animals	14	1	-
Piggeries	13	1	-
Slaughterhouses	435	-	-
Miscellaneous	243	4	-
	<hr/> 2,739 <hr/>	<hr/> 110 <hr/>	<hr/> 23 <hr/>

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS, VERMIN, MOTH, ETC.

No premises had to be treated during 1960.

RODENT DESTRUCTION

The Council undertake the destruction of rats and mice to all types of property in the district. Domestic premises are treated free of charge, trade premises are charged on a cost basis for each treatment, and farmers are given yearly contracts with treatment as necessary each month. The number of farm contracts in operation at the end of the year was 53.

The work has been carried out by one operator using

a small motor van for transport and has included the Council's own sewage works, sewers and refuse tips. He does have to be given the assistance of another man when treating the sewers.

During the year 1,560 premises were inspected and 461 infestations dealt with.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is only one small open air swimming pool in the district, which is situated at Mistley on the bank of the river Stour. It was constructed by the Parish Council many years ago. There is no purification treatment of any kind. The pool becomes submerged at each high tide and the water is thereby changed.

The results of eight samples taken during the year were very unsatisfactory and very different from the previous year. Sewage pollution from the river was obvious and it was deemed advisable that use of the pool by school children for swimming should be discouraged.

FACTORIES

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Reg- ister (2)	Number of Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	78	13	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals:	83	14	6	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remo- died (3)	To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of Cleanliness(S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding(S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective....	4	4	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes....	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	6	6	-	4	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Sections 110 and 111

Nature of work (1)	Section 110		Section 111	
	Number of Outworkers in August list re-quired by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	13	-	-	-

